

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

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No. 41.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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one square, twelve lines, one time, \$2 25
Each subsequent insertion, 1 25
Professional cards, per quarter, 8 00
Plain death notices, free. Obituary
remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry,
\$2 50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to
receive and receipt for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants'
Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San
Francisco.
James Abegg, Yuma.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
Dr. J. H. Pierson, Wickenburg.
Julius E. Levy, Las Cruces.
JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

J. L. COWSWELL,
DENTIST.
No. 230 Kearny St., San Francisco.

THEO. F. WHITE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 90-47

JAMES ABBEGG,
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Family Goods.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
YUMA, - - - - - ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

FARLEY & POMROY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.
Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney. Office on Congress
street.

H. B. SUMMERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FLORENCE, ARIZONA.
Practices in all the Courts of the Terri-
tory and gives special attention to cases
before the U. S. Land Office.

W. S. EDWARDS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
Special attention given to locations un-
der the Desert Land Act, and obtaining
patents to mining property.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
[Late Chief Clerk Surveyor Gen'l's Office.]
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.
Agricultural, Mineral and Private Land
Claims Surveyed.
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

HERFORD & GOODRICH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the
Territory. July 7.

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Special assistance given in obtaining pa-
tents for Mining and Preemption claims,
and also title to land under the Desert
Land and Timber culture laws.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson
Arizona.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by
preference to diseases of women and chil-
dren.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and
evening.

DR. J. M. JANCOSO,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.
Fresh Bovine Virus on hand; will
vaccinate for one dollar.
Office on Main Street, Welsh Building,
near the Custom House.

JAMES H. MANDEVILLE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Stephen J. Field,
Justice of the United States Supreme
Court. Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, late
Justice of the Supreme Court of Califor-
nia. Hon. John H. Mitchell, United
States Senator, Oregon.

HOYT & SAFFORD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the
courts of the Territory.
Special attention will be given to cases
in the Supreme Court.
Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-

J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &
Co.'s Store.
Tucson, - - - - - ARIZONA.

Having purchased all the tools, imple-
ments, merchandise, etc., pertaining to
the Watchmaking and Jewelry depart-
ment of Messrs. Davis & Kellogg of Tuc-
son, I am now MORE THAN EVER
prepared to do all kinds of work in my
line, and at reasonable prices, and war-
ranted for one year.
A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches
and Jewelry always on hand for sale.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
September 30.

THE OLD STAND.
GEORGE FOSTER, - - - Proprietor.
ON DECK NIGHT AND DAY.
Corner Meyers and Mesilla Streets.
A Quiet and Pleasant Place to Pass an
Hour. The Latest Papers. Fine
Stock of Choice Liquors
and Cigars.

The Onion.

Draw off his satin waistcoat,
Tear his silken shirt apart;
And weeping tears of pleasure
Creep closer to his heart!

Of all the vegetables
From garden's length to length,
He is the one most mighty,
Epitome of strength.

Whenever his person enters
All noses sniff the air,
And epicurean stomachs
For gastric treats prepare.

A subtle spirit rises
Of dinner in full bloom—
An appetizing odor
Pervading all the room.

When at the well laid table,
How is the palate blest!
He better other dishes,
But is himself the best.

But then call on a lady;
Why is her smile so grim?
Before a word is spoken
She knows you've been with him.

To Wool Growers.

Boston, Philadelphia and San Fran-
cisco wool dealers all agree that the
price of good wool will be higher next
year than it is this. They have issued
circulars showing quite an advance
from March to June. They all urge
upon wool growers the great import-
ance of sending clean wool to market,
of carefully grading the clips so as not
have several qualities of wool in the
same package; of growers estab-
lishing reliable reputation in the mar-
ket for observance of these particulars,
assuring all who do, higher prices and
prompt sales. They strongly urge the
growing of fine wool, as the demand
for such is rapidly increasing over the
common quality. They give several
reasons for their belief that prices will
range higher next year than this. The
highest price paid for wool in March
was 22 cents and in June 32½. Oregon
valley, and Humboldt and Mendocino
(California) brought the highest prices
—the latter one half cent higher than
the former. These wools brought 32
and 32½, whereas the highest paid for
any other was 30, and the higher price
was owing to the more cleanly condi-
tion of the wool.

We have seen no quotations of Ariz-
ona clips, but our wool growers can
compare the above statements with
prices received by them, and then they
can understand how their wools stand
relatively in the market. The finer
and cleaner the wool, the greater the
demand and higher price paid for it.
Following is the latest Eastern quotations
we have seen:
PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Wool is ac-
tive and higher. It is arriving more
freely and selling as fast as graded at
the outside quotations. Colorado, washed,
22½ to 30; do unwashed, 18 to 30; ex-
tra and merino, pulled, 35 to 40; No. 1
and super, pulled, 35 to 37; California,
fine and medium, 30 to 33; do coarse,
25 to 30c.

About the Arizona Trade.

The California papers, both city and
country, are taking quite an interest in
this subject, and their discussion often
shows a remarkable ignorance on the
real points in the issue. The Los An-
geles Express recently had its say and
made the most egregious blunders,
which the San Bernardino Times copied
for facts. The Express in referring
to distances from the eastern and west-
ern railways, says that from the former
"to Tucson is only four hundred and
twenty miles by wagon road. It is
"about two hundred miles by wagon
"road from Tucson to Yuma, the pres-
"ent terminus of the Southern Pacific
"line." The Express is informed that
the distance between Trinidad or El
Moro and Tucson is 800 miles, and be-
tween Yuma and Tucson about 300. It
is also further informed that most lines
of goods can be purchased in Eastern
cities, at lower prices and longer time
than in California. At present, goods
can be laid down in Tucson from New
York direct via New Mexico, at just
about the same cost as they can be
from San Francisco to Tucson. The
advantage of buying in Eastern cities
and shipping directly west, are lower
prices, larger stocks to select from, and
longer time on the purchase, and the
only advantage of buying in Califor-
nia, is the shorter time of goods in
transit. California merchants have the
larger share of power in their own
hands, with which to turn the Arizona
trade to their State. Perhaps the rail-
way can aid some.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The Times
says: Two gentlemen representing
the present dynasty of Mexico, arrived
at New Orleans on Wednesday by
steamer direct from the City of Mexi-
co. One gentleman, Matta, will pro-
ceed to Washington as Diaz's Minister
with the view of obtaining for his
Chief recognition from the United
States Government. The other gentle-
man, Bernades, goes to the Rio Grande
to visit General Ord, and perhaps
discuss the situation with him. Gen-
eral Mejia, who has been here for near-
ly a month past as the representative of
President Lerdo, left for New York
on Wednesday to join Lerdo there.

A MOVEMENT is made to re-establish
the postoffice at Fort Selden in the Me-
silla valley.

TUCSON TO SILVER CITY.

The Trip—Enterprising People of
Silver City—Business—Mining—
Immigration to San Pedro.

SILVER CITY, N. M., July 2, 1877
EDITOR CITIZEN: Leaving Tucson
about noon of the 29th ult., we arrived
in this town at noon of the 1st inst.,
thus consuming two days exactly on
the trip. The conveyance through was
by stage, the alternate trips being
by buckboard. Considering the busi-
ness demands, the conveyance was
good enough. The road is also good
with the exception of crossing Apache
Pass and the San Simon desert. The
latter, in this dry, hot weather is about
as bad as was the California desert in
ante-railroad days. The meals on the
road were good with one exception,
which was rough. But it cost a dollar
and so we were satisfied. When you
get a bad thing for nothing you are
placed at a disadvantage. You have
to keep quiet and the thing strikes in
and makes one unhappy.

We wonder now that more is not
said by travelers of this enterprising
town. It is an exception to the balance
of New Mexico and is a good specimen
of what American energy and spirit
can do even under discouragements
and difficulties. To one accustomed
to the unpleasant and dead appearance
of some of the settlements in this lat-
itude, Silver City is an actual relief
and revives faith as to our later and
better destiny. Here are buildings
which would do credit to the larger
cities of the coast, and the people
who have built them and established
this town between inhospitable and
barren hills, are of that smart, enter-
prising class which has dotted the
better parts of our land with beautiful
towns and cities. The town is situat-
ed in a narrow, naturally barren val-
ley between barren hills, but some of
the hills contained precious metals
and these people came in here some
five years ago and in the interim have
taken out the ore from the hills and
established merchandise traffic with
Chihuahua, and built mills, and dug
out standing room from the hillsides,
and built beautiful stores and resi-
dences, and altogether made a marvel
of a town, considering time and re-
sources. And all that they have has
been produced right here. They have
fine brick buildings, one and two
stories, and some with mansard roofs
in addition. They have large front
openings, making show windows and
doors which one only expects to find
in the larger cities. We stopped at the
Tremont House kept by Peter Ott, and
found a very comfortable hotel, good
fare, beds, conveniences and reason-
able charges. We wish we had time to
go around and then to write minutely
of this place and people, for it is the
center of the county desiring to annex
itself to Arizona, and we are confident
that if Arizonans traveling this way
would only let the people of their Ter-
ritory generally know what a fine
thing is being thrown at them, they
would become more awake to the desir-
ability of our possible future posses-
sion. Why, these people are all live
men, and the cemeteries are small, and
they are just the kind of infusion de-
sirable for our Territory.

We haven't time to tell much of
Silver City just now, in detail, but
will speak of it in future. There are
now two fine quartz-mills running
here. The Pope, (H. Lesinsky &
Co.'s) and Mr. Bremen's mill, a com-
bination of the Tennessee and Wiscon-
sin mills, making a very fine first-class
mill. H. Lesinsky & Co.'s mill is in
fine working order, and is working
over tailings with satisfactory results
under the handling of a practical mill
man. Here, as elsewhere, they are be-
ginning to find that after fortunes
have been lost under solely though
perhaps imperfect scientific mining
and milling, a little leaven of practical
milling and mining, adapted to the
peculiarities of local ore, is a very
good thing and the only road to finan-
cial salvation.

There is a good bank here, the
Grant County Bank, located in B.
Weiss's fine establishment. There are
also two foundries, in successful opera-
tion. There are good private schools
but no public schools. There is no
agricultural land immediately adjacent
to the town but the fine Gila valley on
the west and the Mimbres to the east
find their market here. If we had
time it would be a pleasure to speak
individually of the various enterprises
and establishments of Silver City but
we must leave them to The Herald and
your weekly quotations therefrom. We
learn from Mr. D. B. Rea, who used
to be a Tucsonite and who still main-
tains an abiding interest in Arizona,
that a considerable body of emigrants
is en route from Kansas, to pass
through here, and whose destination
is in the upper San Pedro. There are,
we are informed, some twenty-five
families in the party, and they are evi-
dently the most desirable population
we could get, and except the danger
from Indians, they are going to the
most desirable part of Arizona. If we

can only get emigrants in any consid-
erable bodies, into the southern and
southeastern part of Pima county,
agricultural and mineral wealth will
be uncovered which will open the eyes
of somebody and cause quite a revolu-
tion in estimates and ideas. A consid-
erable influx of people into the parts
spoken of would also soon settle our
Indian question. J. L. H.

Bills of Lading as Collateral.

The question whether a bill of lading
can be held as collateral for a loan has
been raised in California, and, having
been decided differently by the various
courts, will come up for final adju-
dication before the Supreme Court of
State at its next session. The suit was
brought by farmers who had consign-
ed wheat to E. E. Morgan's Sons, who
failed, against Daniel Meyer, who
loaned the Morgans several hundred
thousand dollars on the security of
bills of lading for the wheat. The
farmers, being unable to get any return
from the Morgans for their wheat, have
sued to recover from Meyer the prop-
erty in which he advanced. The lower
courts have decided in favor of the
farmers, and the Supreme Court in fa-
vor of the lender. The latter Court
has granted a rehearing at which the
matter is to be settled finally. Califor-
nia is not the only State in which lend-
ing money on bills of lading is a risky
business. According to the decisions
in Ohio, any one who advances upon a
bill of lading at any stage of its exist-
ence is open to all the equities between
the original parties. There is much
reason in the argument for making
bills of lading negotiable instruments.
If the courts should sustain the claim
of the California farmers in their case,
it would be impossible for them to
continue their practice of forwarding
grain and then drawing against it. No
one would be safe in making any ad-
vances upon consigned property, if the
courts hold that the consignor retains
his rights after his agent, the con-
signee, has disposed of them. This is
not a matter of simply California in-
terest. The laws of the States generally
are very loose and indefinite upon this
point.

Where Ore Veins are Richest.

Correspondence of the New York
Engineering and Mining Journal:
Do veins increase regularly in rich-
ness from the surface downward?
An excellent example of this curious
idea is shown in the following para-
graph extracted from a letter of a mi-
ner at Cedar Mountain, Colorado. The
writer says: "A beginning has been
made towards the development of a
lode of great extent on Cedar Moun-
tain; in length and width rivaling
those of San Juan, but with the char-
acteristic of most lodes in other sec-
tions—Nevada, Utah, California, etc.—
of showing a nominal value at the sur-
face and increasing in value regularly
with increased depth. * * * A truer
and better characterized fissure vein
would not be sought for, showing a
regular increase in value of \$1 per ver-
tical foot." Now the fact is that most
veins show their richest ore right at
the surface, because when air and wa-
ter have had a chance to act on min-
eral, many metals of no particular val-
ue, such as iron, lead, copper and zinc,
are oxidized and washed away, leaving
the unalterable gold and silver free
and concentrated. On the outcroppings
of the Comstock hundreds of tons of ore
worth from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per ton
were mined, which have never been
duplicated below, and the history of
all metal mines is practically the same
in every part of the West and of the
world. As to a regular increase of
richness from the surface down, the
absurdity of the idea may be shown
very clearly by an examination of any
mine in Colorado or anywhere else.
If every vein discovered had to be sunk
to the depth of 1,000 feet yielded \$1,000 ore,
not a mine in the country would be
idle.

Temperature in Deep Mines.

Says the Virginia Enterprise:
Everybody will read with interest
the following registration of tempera-
tures taken in the Overman mine, June
27, with self-registering thermometers,
by drilling holes in the rock and plac-
ing the thermometers therein and
plugging the holes up. The thermom-
eters are left therein twenty-four hours:
700-foot level, west of the vein, 98 deg.
800-foot level, west of the vein, 101 deg.
1100-foot level, 50 feet east of vein, 95 deg.
1100-foot level, in quartz (very wet) 97 deg.
1200-foot level, 60 feet west of vein, 99 deg.
1300-foot level, in the quartz, 107 deg.
1300-foot level, 65 feet west of vein, 98 deg.
1300-foot level, in the quartz, 104 deg.
1400-foot level, 150 feet west of vein, 111 deg.
1400-foot level, in the quartz, 115 deg.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—The porte
has published the following official
dispatch: "The Russians, defying the
rights of humanity, and without any
military necessity, have completely de-
stroyed Rostchuk, which is now nothing
but a heap of ruins. They spared
neither mosques, churches, hospitals,
nor public buildings. We hereby make
known their act to the justice and hu-
manity of Europe."

THERE are about two hundred and
twenty thousand pounds of copper
in H. Lesinsky & Co.'s yard ready for
shipment.—Eco.

American Independence.

Following is the address of Horace
Appel, a boy of fourteen years of age,
delivered at Levin's Park, Tucson, July
4, 1877:

One hundred and one years have
passed since the Americans succeeded
in shaking off the yoke of the English
monarchy and becoming really inde-
pendent. There followed a war of sev-
en years, which cost thousands of lives,
in order to establish the liberty of the
people and the country, and it has been
their good fortune not to abuse the glo-
rious condition to which the severe
struggle exalted them. The patriotic
and daring heroes of 1776 swore they
would be free or die, and they accom-
plished their freedom. Many died in
the struggle, but when expiring, a con-
solatory smile could be seen on their
lips, which told the tyrannical oppress-
or—we die to free our country! The
first bloodshed in the war for Indepen-
dence, reddened the sands of Lexing-
ton on the nineteenth of April, 1775,
but it was not shed in vain. The En-
glish burned and destroyed villages
and cities; they made a treaty of alli-
ance with the Indians, so they should
help murder the colonists who resisted
tyranny, but finally the justice of God
prevailed and gave deserved punish-
ment to such infamy on the part of the
oppressors of our forefathers. In the
midst of the struggles, the American
Congress published on July 4, 1776,
the Declaration of Independence.

At that time, the American Union
was a small nation composed of only
thirteen States. After the war was
ended and the nation's independence
established, Gen. George Washington
was chosen in April, 1789, first Presi-
dent. The term of four years having
expired, he was again elected almost
unanimously. In 1796, he asked leave
to retire to private life and John Ad-
ams was elected second President. At
that time the Union had a population
of only five millions of inhabitants.

The cause of the Revolutionary war
was a most unjust usurpation of the
rights of a free people. The Ameri-
can heroes of 1776, gained immortali-
ty, and in future centuries their deeds
and the glorious name of George
Washington will be honored and re-
vered by all those who esteem true in-
dependence. Washington was not am-
bitious like many other heroes of that
or of former ages; his only wish was
to free his country from the oppres-
sor's yoke which was every day be-
coming more insufferable. The chains
with which Great Britain attempted to
bind a noble and generous people,
were broken, and America's glory and
independence were acknowledged by
her foes and enjoyed by her people.

It is one hundred and one years
since the Declaration of Independence
was signed and proclaimed, and the
century of progress which the acqui-
sition of liberty has produced, may be seen.
The thirteen States have increased to
thirty-eight—nearly trebled. The area
of the country has expanded from the
narrow strip of territory along the At-
lantic coast, till it embraces the whole
vast basin of the Mississippi and ex-
tends to the shores that face the morn-
ing land of Asia. The area of the
Federal Union in 1789 was about 800,
000 square miles, it is now more than
3,000,000 of square miles. The cen-
tury has witnessed a growth of popu-
lation more surprising than the in-
crease of territory. It has seen the
thirty-eight millions of 1870. This
great growth is partly the result of
natural increase and largely to immi-
gration from the Old World. Europe
has given us her overflowing millions,
who were attracted hither by the hospi-
tality of the Republic offering to all,
as it does, civil liberty, equal rights
and a fair chance to get on in life.

Mexican Coinage.

During the fiscal year, from June 30,
1875 to June 30, 1876, the total sum
coined by all the mints of the Repub-
lic of Mexico, amounted to \$20,053,189,
distributed as follows:
Gold.....\$ 791,506
Silver.....19,231,819
Copper.....29,853

Total.....\$20,053,189
The mint in the City of Mexico coin-
ed, during January, 1877, the sum of
\$542,000; that of Zacatecas coined (dur-
ing the same month) \$451,000; that of
San Luis Potosi, \$256,680; that of Gua-
dalajara, \$341,800; that of Guadalupe,
\$37,572; that of Durango, \$29,638, and
that of Oaxaca, \$14,780.—New York
Mining Record.

SHARPERS have in operation in Sac-
ramento city a dice table, with a metal-
lic top, which, when in operation, is
connected with electrical or magnetic
apparatus concealed in the cellar. By
an ingenious device, the proprietor of
the game passes a magnetic current
over the table just when he pleases,
and the dice being manipulated to cor-
respond, he is able to make a high
throw at will.

THE Mesilla Valley Independent says
it turns out that the band of robber-
whose depredations have so seriously
affected Southern New Mexico for
some months past, are all Americans,
or, at least none of them are of the
Mexican race.

Destructive Storms Eastward.

It seems this is the storm year of all
years within the memory of the "old
settled inhabitant," so far as some of the
Middle and most of the Western States
are concerned. In May, a terrific storm
swept over portions of Illinois and
Missouri, which destroyed much prop-
erty and some life. June 25 and 26,
a destructive storm began at Pitts-
burgh, Pa., and swept westward doing
great damage in Southern Ohio, some
parts of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.
At places hundreds of houses were
partly or wholly demolished and large
trees torn up by the roots or twisted
off near the ground.

On the night of June 30 and up to
July 1, another storm terribly destruc-
tive of property and to some extent of
life, swept portions of New Hamp-
shire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,
Indiana and Missouri. At Waverly
and St. Paul, Indiana, several lives
were lost. At Columbus, Indiana,
large number of cattle were killed,
fences, barns and houses were destroy-
ed, and the same damage was done at
Marlborough, New York. At Rich-
mond, Indiana, loss of property was
great and several persons were killed.
The fact is that during the past three
months, more localities throughout
the country from the Atlantic ocean to
the Missouri river, have been visited
by terrific and destructive storms than
ever before in one year. As yet we
have seen no special cause assigned
for the unusual atmospheric disturban-
ces. The season has been an odd one
almost everywhere. In California at
first cold and dry with showers out of
time; then an almost unexampled hot
spell with burning winds. In Ariz-
ona, the weather both day and night
was cooler than usual up to within a
couple of weeks.

What Passes Through Our Mails— New Orders to be Issued.

From the Philadelphia Times: Sev-
eral packages of smoked fish in various
stages of decomposition which had
gone through the mails from the East
to Arizona, via San Francisco, were re-
ceived at the Post Office Department to-
day, accompanied with a question
from the Arizona contractor whether
he is compelled to transport objection-
able merchandise of this sort. The de-
partment has already taken steps to
prevent such violations of the postal
laws, and will shortly issue a circular
notifying postmasters that offensive
and damaging matter of this kind
should be excluded from the mails and
that they will be held responsible for
passing such articles. The use of postal
facilities for the transportation of
mailable merchandise to remote points
in the West is constantly becoming
more general, and it is said on good
authority that some of the merchants
in Arizona receive fully three-fourths
of their Eastern goods through the
mails at a cost of eight cents per pound
for transportation by the government
as against thirty to forty-five cents per
pound which they would otherwise
have to pay for express transportation
from the terminus of the California
Railroad to Tucson. Among the arti-
cles thus received in large quantities
through the postoffices are pistols,
clothing of all descriptions, knives,
forks and spoons, shoes and stockings,
rubber and bone ware, fancy goods,
and, as certain mail contractors declare,
"almost everything except oil and no-
bilities."

From the Prescott Enterprise of July 4:

In the case of the United States vs.
Leopold Eith, the jury, yesterday, found
a verdict of guilty of murder, as charg-
ed.

Tully and Ochoa's teams, which
brought the Capital property from Tuc-
son, left town yesterday loaded with
lumber.

The creeks and gulches throughout
the mountains are lower than has been
known for years. Unless rain falls
soon, this part of Arizona will suffer
from drought.

The firm of Smith & Stearns, mer-
chants at Phoenix, has been dissolved
and Judge J. T. Alsop has been ap-
pointed assignee to collect and pay out
debts due to and from the firm.

The Fourth of July in Prescott is
quiet enough, certainly, to satisfy the
most staid and sober Puritan. We will
venture the assertion that there is
not another town of the same size in
the United States that shows to-day
such apathy in regard to the observ-
ances due to this glorious day. It does
not speak very well for the public spir-
it and patriotism of the people of Pres-
cott.

SAYS the Silver City Herald: Since
the Atchison, Topeka and Kansas Pa-
cific have coalseased and are discrimin-
ating against New Mexican freights,
merchants and shippers generally are
looking south for cheaper transporta-
tion. H. Lesinsky & Co., of Las Cru-
ces, have taken the initiative step and
have already shipped large amounts
of copper to San Antonio, Texas, and
expect to receive their Eastern goods
by that route.

SECRETARY SHEPHERD has just nego-
tiated a loan at thirty years on a United
States bond bearing four per cent. in-
terest. China is now in the market de-
siring to raise \$7,500,000 for which she
offers a discount of four per cent. and
seven per cent. interest. Turkey offers
ten per cent. interest for the use of sev-
eral millions twelve years.

Attention, Miners.

WE HAVE A LARGE QUANTITY
of LITHARGE for sale.
ZECKENDORF BROS.
June 23. 38-47

10,000 Pounds of Beans for Sale.
10,000 lbs. of Beans, best qual-
ity, Assorted Colors
At
\$3 00 Cash
Per Hundred Pounds.
THEO. WELLSCH.
May 5. 31-47

Drug Store.

On Congress street, at my old stand.

I would respectfully invite the public to
call and examine my

GOODS AND PRICES

—at—

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

Will give prompt attention to compound-
ing physicians prescriptions, and all or-
ders from the town and surrounding
country. CHARLES H. EYERS.

HENRY BUEHMAN,

LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Congress Street,

TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORT-
ment of Stereoscopic Views from all
parts of the Territory. Also a well select-
ed stock of

Picture Frames and Moulding.

May 5. 33-47

PIONEER

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLES.

[Late Leatherwood's.]

BY G. W. TREANOR.

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